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and are entitled to seats in the convention and to participate in its proceedings. The report of the credentials committee was adopted by acclamation without debate. A motion was then introduced by John O. Yelverton of Omaha declaring vacant the office of D. Clem Deaver of Omaha as national committeeman, which was also unanimously adopted. The temporary organization was then made permanent.

Elmer E. Thomas of Omaha and T. H. Tibbles of Lincoln were placed in nomination for national committeeman to succeed Deaver and a rather stormy debate ensued as to whether the convention has a right to select the man, J. M. Whitaker of Richardson selected the point that the convention could select a national committeeman only when instructed to do so by the call. Charles Sprecker contended that the convention had even the right to remove a committeeman. The chairman overruled those objections and held that nominations were in order. The secretary then called the vote for national committeeman.

Thomas Is Chosen Committeeman.
The vote resulted: Thomas, 559; Tibbles, 509. The nomination of Thomas was then made unanimous. Mr. Thomas thanked the convention for the honor and expressed the hope that he would never commit any act which would cause anybody to feel as they did over the selection made at St. Louis four years ago.

The following were then placed in nomination for district delegates and alternates and were elected by acclamation, the number of representation being seven delegates and seven alternates from each district:
First District—W. F. Moran, B. F. Allen, T. H. Tibbles, G. W. Swan, William Hall, G. A. Abbott, W. H. Talbot, Albert G. H. Littlefield, James Clarke, R. R. Hall, John A. Whitaker, J. M. Whitaker and O. S. Hall, Scott Whitney.
Second District—E. E. Thomas, George Magney, L. J. Quinby, E. A. Whitford, W. S. Shea, J. W. Fowler, Allen Root, Alternates—J. H. Peabody, F. W. Woolby, Victor E. Wilson, C. E. Sargant, James Lammhill, D. A. May, J. H. Taylor.
Third District—C. E. Gerard, J. E. Leckie, J. E. Darschneier, C. Genal, C. L. Felber, Frank C. Scott, J. R. Gentry, Alternates—Charles H. Noyes, W. F. Porter, E. C. Van Allen, J. L. McKean, Crucksank, J. R. Anderson.
Fourth District—W. H. Taylor, David City, John W. Stevenson, Geneva, George A. Wilkerson, Beatrice, J. C. Edminster, Aurora, William Murray, Seward, Kirk Johnson, Wabeno, H. M. Powers, Osceola, Alternates—F. B. Rong, W. F. Barnes, C. Beaver, La Chappelle, Taylor and Sherman.
Fifth District—L. A. Helzer, R. D. Sutherland, E. L. Adams, Theodore Mann, P. Houchens, M. M. Burasse, C. W. Jeser, Alternates—M. M. Chase, Jonathan Higgins, R. L. Evans, A. J. Shafer, William Duenn, M. Malouin.
Sixth District—J. H. Edminster, M. F. Harrington, C. H. Barry, J. J. Adams, M. A. Edley, J. P. Taylor, Judge Westover, Alternates—C. A. Munn, W. L. Hand, G. G. Cooper, B. H. Grass, H. M. Matthews, C. H. McClure, H. M. Malouin.

ONE WING FLIES ALONE

Anti-Fusion Element of Populism Holds to the Original Principles of the Party.

LINCOLN, March 19.—(Special Telegram.)—The anti-fusion populists of Douglas county were refused admittance to the auditorium and adjourned to another hall, where they went into a formal session at 7:30, with L. V. Guze of Omaha as chairman. There were several hundred delegates in the hall and there was a general demand for a report from the contest committee to put their case to the state central committee. The report was then read as follows:
"Your committee instructed to prevent the

contest of the delegation of Douglas county to the populist state convention of Nebraska leaves to report that it has filed notice of contest with Mr. Nelson, secretary of the state committee, and saw it attached to the credentials of the off-holding brigade strongly recognized as the regular delegation from Douglas county; your committee called on the state central committee in executive session and after requesting the privilege of presenting our case to the committee on credentials of the convention was coldly informed that we would not be permitted to enter the convention hall, and that the state central committee refused to recognize us even as contestants.

"It is but fair to the rest of the committee to say that J. H. Edminster, ex-coll inspector, and Sidney J. Kent, deputy labor commissioner, prevented our access and denied us the right of stating our case to our state committee. Therefore, in view of this denial of free speech and common fairness in brutally refusing to listen to the appeal of 195 protesting delegates representing one-half of the populist vote of Douglas county, and recognizing that for the preservation of the people's party it is necessary to cut off its off-holding and off-holdinging barbed wire, we recommended that we here and now organize as a state convention and call upon all populists of the state, not holding office, to join us for the salvation and preservation of the people's party from democratic absorption."

The report was signed by L. V. Guze, Ed Moriarty, Alfred Faskner, E. P. Ruder, Ford, M. McGuire. This report was received with deafening cheers.
Separate Organization Effected.
The action suggested was immediately taken and the body resolved itself into a formal convention. A committee on credentials was appointed and also one on resolutions. Several attempts were then made by the anti-fusionists to gain a hearing before the other convention. The president cut short all such motions, however, by ruling them out of order. He based his ruling on the statement that this convention was the only legal people's party convention in existence in Nebraska and that it was therefore out of order to take any notice of any other pretended convention.

The feeling among the anti-fusion populists was very bitter and many scathing speeches were heard while the convention was awaiting the report of the committee on credentials. The remarks were all apropos of the other body and epithets in variety and profusion were applied to them. Just at this time a representative from the other convention entered the hall and stated that the central committee was waiting in a nearby hotel to hear the contest committee put its case. The messenger was greeted with yells of "Too late" from all over the hall and he retired precipitately.
Someone then suggested that many populists over in the auditorium knew nothing of this meeting. In response to this a committee was appointed to convey to the meeting at the auditorium the news that the populists of Nebraska were in convention assembled in the hall and were then ready to receive any statement from the other body. The committee left immediately on this mission.

The committee on credentials then reported as follows:
"The committee on credentials find that Douglas county, which comes contested, is entitled to 105 delegates, and we recommend that the counties of Franklin, Lancaster, Adams, Pawnee, Seward, Gage, Buffalo, Saunders, Cass and Platte be also represented and we recommend that those present represent and be entitled to poll the full vote of their counties." The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

Original Creed of Populism.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:
"We, the people's party of the state of Nebraska, freed from the confusion of fusion and the domination of off-holdinging political bosses, hereby reaffirm the original creed of populism, the Omaha platform of 1892, conceived on Nebraska soil and promulgated to the world by the first national convention of the people's party. The great principles therein set forth we then declared to be essential to the prosperity, happiness and liberty of the American people and we reiterate that statement today and declare that the evils which made necessary the reforms in 1892 exist today, intensified and aggravated and that the demand for the reforms advocated by the people's party is greater today than at any time in our history.
"And we protest against the efforts of the off-holdinging brigade in Nebraska to prostitute these great principles and to compromise our holy cause that a few political schemers may enjoy the spoils of office at the sacrifice of the vital principles of reform. Therefore, be it
"Resolved, That we recognize the Cincinnati convention as the regular convention of the people's party and condemn the unpopulistic and unfair and dishonorable

acts resorted to by Butler, Allen and their allies at the recent meeting of the national committee at Lincoln as willfully disfranchising the true populists of the nation in order that the prearranged schemes of a few political ricketers might be advanced.
"And it is further resolved that we call upon the true populists of Nebraska, who love the people's party and are determined that it shall not die, and upon all reformers who believe in direct legislation or a government by the people to join us in this effort to reorganize our party from spoilsmen and political suicide."

Delegates Are Selected.
A motion was then made that the convention proceed to elect seven delegates from each congressional district and four at large from those present. It was objected that the required quota for all the districts could not be drawn from the present membership. This was then altered to read that the convention proceed to elect forty-five delegates at large. In this form it was passed.
The list was then declared by motion to be finally elected. It was then moved to elect a state central committee, but this action was considered premature as yet and as a substitute it was moved to elect an executive committee of seven. The following were named: Alfred Faskner of Douglas, Robert McCreynolds of Lancaster, J. K. Stevens of Furnas, R. M. Carpenter of Sarpy, W. C. Starkey of Pawnee, H. S. Callen of Gage, J. H. Davidson of Franklin. Mr. Stevens withdrew and William Dysart of Nuckolls was named in his stead. Mr. Callen then proclaimed as the regularly elected executive committee.
The original motion providing for this committee was then altered so as to instruct the seven men named to choose others to serve with them, one from each county represented.

Mr. Deaver then presented the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the state executive committee is hereby instructed to call an election for the members of the party to be held by them on the last Wednesday in June." This was adopted.
Mr. Brewster then presented the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the executive committee is hereby authorized to fill all vacancies on our delegation to the national convention at Cincinnati and thus to have a full delegation with no proxies." This also was adopted by acclamation.
The resolution was then carried, providing that the names of Mr. Guze and Moriarty be added to the executive committee. A vote of thanks was then extended to Mr. Parker of Kentucky and Mr. Howard of Alabama, who had been invited to attend the convention and the convention adjourned. Immediately after adjournment the executive committee met and elected officers.

BRYAN ANNOUNCES PLATFORM

Democrats Avow the Faith to Which Party Will cling in National Campaign.

LINCOLN, March 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Bryan's fortieth birthday anniversary was celebrated today by probably the largest gathering of the party in the history of the democracy ever seen in the state, two contending factions of populism and a small sprinkling of silver republicans.
The democrats made headquarters at the Lincoln and the middle-of-the-road populists at the Lincoln. The meeting was so numerous as to excite confusion and candidates for place in the national convention were legion. The hotel lobbies were impenetrable throughout the day, although the conventions were not called until evening, the democrats occupying the hall and the populists at the Auditorium.
Among the democrats there was continuous canvassing by counties and districts during the afternoon. There were some sixty aspirants for election as district delegates and the meeting before was tedious and prolonged. In the first district the caucus endorsed Judge Tibbets of Lincoln for delegate-at-large, J. H. Miles of Falls City and C. E. Cotton of Syracuse for delegates and A. F. Nelson of Tecumseh and G. W. Johnson of Pawnee as alternates. Frank Morgan of Plattsmouth was endorsed as district delegate-at-large. The second district united on John A. Creighton and L. J. Piatti for delegates, J. P. Meila and Van-Dusen of Washington for alternates, R. L. Metcalfe, W. D. Oldham and W. H. Thompson at large and Ed Streeter at large.
The third district selected P. H. Cole of Wayne and Jonas Welch of Columbus for delegates; the fourth, Harry Metzger of Aurora and W. H. Taylor of Exeter; the fifth, G. W. Tibbets of Hastings and Patrick Walsh of Kearney for delegates; the sixth, Samuel S. Sneyer of Box Butte and T. F. Mahoney of Greeley Center as delegates and S. M. Sneyer of Alliance and Charles Barnes of Alnsworth as alternates.

It was 8:20 when Chairman Dahman called the democratic convention to order in Bohannon's hall and the hall being packed, the convention comprised 1,025 delegates. When he announced that T. J. Nolan of South Omaha had been chosen for temporary chairman there was a tremendous storm of protest from the South Omaha contingent. The speaker expressed his protest and pronounced that a delegate from Saline moved Nolan's election, which carried, South Omaha still protesting. When introduced Mr. Nolan said:
"The state democratic convention of Nebraska is now dealing with the presidency of the United States upon the birthday of a plain fellow citizen of whom it is said that he is an honest man.
"I am entirely personal to my auditors and to myself that we at once may rise above the man who would rather make a president than a president; above the Salineque, Ohio lobby and above the beef-steak and beer of commerce, to a level with that which is right and which we are dealing. The presidency of the United States, approached from this level, slightly above the line of the constitution, yet above the fog line of London, presents an American aspect.
"The true ally of greatness in a republic is the footstool of the common people. Love of country and love of home makes this the place of their devotion. Here is told in simple, earnest words the hopes, the wants and the aspirations of the man who toils and sweats for his bread.
"We in Nebraska have often been cheered and made to feel new hope by the voice of one who seems to stand nearest to this altar. His voice has seemed to us a welcome sound when other tongues proved false to truths that must never die. He speaks a language that we understand. His words express what we do not conceal. He came to us holding no higher place in the affairs of men than the humblest of these who have freely come to speak a neighbor's blessing. We know each hour of his life; every act recorded and by rule which forbids the appearance of evil we have judged him.
"In his behalf we address our appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the American voter and ask not a victory won by the argument of the locked and the shut-down, coupled with a threat of legislative force. For the protection and conservation of every property right of every citizen, be he millionaire or toiler, we offer a pure life and the honor of a God-fearing man. For the protection and perpetuation of the inalienable rights and that equality mentioned by the fathers we offer the Chicago platform. And for the nation's chief, to lead and love, we offer our ideal and our idol, William Jennings Bryan.
"S. Collier of Cuming county is an able temporary secretary. The lists of creden-

tials were adopted, those present casting the full vote of each delegate. A committee on permanent organization was appointed comprising Sparks of Merrick, Conklin of Sherman, Campbell of Holt, O'Connor of Douglas and Miller of Butler. After fifteen minutes waiting, the committee recommended making the temporary organization permanent, adding W. V. Easton of Custer and S. E. Strerret of Merrick as assistant secretaries. The report was adopted. A committee on resolutions was appointed, comprising C. J. Bowley of Saline, W. H. Thompson of Hall, W. S. Shoemaker of Douglas, H. M. Boydston of Oree, G. A. Luikart of Madison, A. J. Weaver of Richardson, R. B. Wahlgquist of Adams, M. O'Meara of Kearney, C. J. Smyth of Douglas, Loomis of Deage and P. M. Davis of Gage.
Proceeding to the nomination of delegates-at-large, Matt Gering of Cass proposed the name of Richard L. Metcalfe, who was chosen by a rising vote. W. D. Oldham of Kearney and W. H. Thompson of Grand Island were nominated in turn by acclamation. The names of Matt Miller of Butler and A. S. Tibbets of Lincoln were presented and when Miller withdrew his name Tibbets was chosen by acclamation. Each of the gentlemen honored responded.
For alternates the names of A. A. Plummer of Butte, Ed Streeter of Douglas, Howard Hines, Morgan of Cass, Schaeffer of York and Thompson of Clay were presented. An effort was made to have Plummer named by acclamation. Streeter's name was added by Ed Howell and Bowman's by W. H. Thompson, after which the others followed in quick succession. The roll call has barely begun when the convention was thrown into disorder by the appearance of Bryan at the door, and business had to stop while he spoke.
Speech of Mr. Bryan.
Mr. Bryan's speech dealt almost entirely with the three questions which he has been discussing in various parts of the country: The money question, the trust question and imperialism. He charged the republican party with practicing a deliberate fraud upon the voters in 1896 by holding out the hope of international bimetallicism to the voters, and then, when they desired the restoration of the double standard, either by independent action or by international agreement. He said that the republicans were opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio or under any conditions and pointed to the fact that the secretary of the treasury and the leading republican papers were talking in favor of the gold standard at the very time that the commission was in Europe trying to get the gold standard. He said that the ratio of 16 to 1 was the only ratio that was discussed and the only ratio for which any considerable number of people were working. He denounced the currency feature of the financial bill and said that the republican party had been in a campaign advocating the retirement of the greenbacks and that it would not be able to defend that bill before the country. He said that a national bank currency secured by national bonds could not be a permanent settlement of the currency question unless we had a permanent and increasing national debt.
On the trust question he reiterated his condemnation of the republican party, saying: "The trust is so bad a thing that the president felt it necessary to denounce trust in his message last December, but he did not recommend a remedy."
He said that the republican party was powerless to interfere with the trusts because the leading republicans were connected with the trusts and the party had relied upon trust contributions to carry on the coming campaign. He presented and defended the remedy which he suggested at the anti-trust meeting in Chicago last fall and which he has frequently discussed since that time.
Mr. Bryan continued: "The only settlement of the Philippine question consistent with American interests and American principles is the settlement proposed by the democrats in the platform adopted by the party in the Philippine islands, namely: A declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Philippines independence as soon as a stable government is established. When that declaration is made hostilities will cease and it will be easy to establish a stable government. Independence should be added protection from outside interference. Not a protectorate such as European countries exercise for the spoilation of the protected, but the republics of Central and South America."
At the close of Bryan's remarks, which were received with moderate enthusiasm, the convention adjourned on the roll call of alternates W. H. Thompson and J. M. Whitaker presenting the platform, which was as follows:
Platform Is Adopted.
We, the democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm our endorsement, in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the party at the national convention held in Chicago in 1896.
We favor the principle of the federal constitution, especially authorizing an income tax and providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.
We oppose government by injunction and the judicial, and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees.
We observe with approval the support given by democrats throughout the country to the women's suffrage movement, the municipal ownership of municipal franchises.
We favor the principle of the initiative and referendum wherever it can be applied.
We are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and to their dependents; we believe that names upon the pension roll should not be arbitrarily dropped; and we believe, as stated in the last national platform, that the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before entitlement.
We are in favor of the immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaragua canal by the federal government out of the lands of the republican party, which has abandoned American ideas and American ideal and, at the command of corporate wealth, has plotted against the financial independence of the nation, has menaced the industrial independence of the individual, and now contemplates the nullification of the Declaration of American Independence.
We pledge ourselves to wage an unceasing war against the trusts—the money trust, the industrial trust and the international trust.
Cling to Free Coinage.
Instead of a system which would chain our nation to the gold standard and compel us to participate in all the disturbances which come to European nations, we demand an American financial system, made demand by the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and secured by the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver.
Without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, we demand that the republican administration has admitted the gold standard to be unsatisfactory by appointing a commission to

declined. Doc Edwards appealed from the chair's decision, put the motion and declared the appeal sustained. Manahan stated the point that the committee had not resigned, and when C. J. Smyth stated that view the chair receded and declared the convention adjourned promptly at midnight.
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